Sterra Nevada
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 10
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 70
 10
 70
 10
 70
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10
 10

\* Buyer 60 days. | Seller 10 days.

Total sales ...

## ELLEN GAHAN'S HABITS.

HER EXCEEDING FONDNESS FOR DRINK. TESTIMONY IN HER SUIT AGAINST THE ESTATE OF

MES. ROEBLING. The ease for the defendant in the suit of Ellen Gahan against the estate of Mrs. Roebling occu-pied the Supreme Court, Part I, all day yesterday. The motion to dismiss was denied by Justice Peckham. Dr. George E. Belger, the first witness, said he remembered that he had made a suggestion to Mrs. Roebling about giving something to Ellen." The witness said that in conversation a year before her death with Mrs. Roebling he had suggested that she should do something for Ellen and Mrs. Rockling answered that she had attended to that. He did not think she said anything about a will at that time. Mrs. Roebling was quiet, self-possessed and dignified in manner, generous and charitable, and although somewhat ner"ous generally clear-headed. To a question whether he had ever seen Ellen intoxicated, the witness replied.

"Well, I don't know exactly what you mean by the word 'intoxicated.' I have seen Ellen when I thought that she had more in than was good for her."

Did you ever reprimend Ellen regarding her attention or lack of attention to her mistresse," was asked.
"Not harshiy," was the answer. "I cautioned her against giving Mrs. Rosbling too much stimulants and also warned her to be careful and not take too much her-

The witness remembered writing a letter to Mrs. Eldridge recently suggesting that the case be compromised. He had no particular motive in this. The doe tor, cross-examined by General Tracy, said that Ellen did not seem to be in good health when he first saw her. He had no doubt that her health was impaired by her constant attendance on Mrs. Roebling. This conviction induced him to suggest that Mrs. Roebling should make some provision for Ellen. "I told her," proceeded the witness, "that whatever bequests she made she ought not to leave anything to her minister, her physician, or her lawyer."

Albert II. Mount, manager of the Hotel Bristol, swore that in September, 1884, the housekeeper told him that Eilen was under the influence of liquor. He wrote a letter to Mrs. Roebling complaining of this. Ellen came gown to the private office of the hotel and said she was sorry the letter had been sent to Mrs. Roobling. At that

ine Ellen was under the influence of liquor.

Here a juror asked: "How did she get down stairs?"

"She walked down," was the answer.

Juror Thomas M. Føley inquired, "Could she get down

Juror Thomas M. Foley Inquired, "Could she get down alone!"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Well, if she could walk down stairs alone," remarked the juror, "she could not have been very drunk."

Cross-examined by General Tracy the witness said Mrs. Rochling's rooms were on the sixth floor. At the time that she lived there he was bookkeeper. He was on that floor every day. He slept there. The plainting, when she came down to the office, waiked from the elevator to the office. She said she was sorry he had written that letter. The witness replied that it was a matter of business and said he hoped it would not occur again. She said it would not. He had sent champague and claret to Mrs. Rochling's room nearly every day. Whisky was also sent by her order. Her wine bills amounted to \$40 a month. He understood that these articles were sent up for use by Mrs. Rochling at dinner. Ellen occupied a room fronting on Fitch-ave., the price of which was about \$7.50 a week.

"Do you regard whiskey as a dinner drink?" inquired Mr. Smith.

"Ye as it," replied the witness.

"Do year regard
Mr. Smith.

"No. sir," replied the witness.

"A very good stomachor," remarked General Tracy.

"Well," answered the ex-Recorder, "Fil yield to your superior knowledge on that subject."

Fraderick Eberlin, wine and liquor merchant at No. 17
Frederick Eberlin, wine and liquor merchant at No. 17
New st., said that the plaintiff lived in his family for three or four weeks, off and on, after the death of Mrs.

three or four weeks, or and the second secon

phosphates and toned her up with citrir of Calisaya. She said that Mrs. Eldridge had promised to see that she got her just dues.

Mrs. Lucha C. Eberlin, wife of the previous witness and a face of Mrs. Roebling, testified that when she first saw the plaintiff she was a chambermaid at the house of Mrs. Lavalette and afterward was Mrs. Roebling's maid. A few days after Mrs. Roebling's sister, Edlen rame to the house of the witness. She took liquor while there three or four times a day. She said that Mrs. Eldridge had promised that she would see that she got what had been provised her. The witness tried in vain to cure her of the habit of drinking. Eldeu said that she felt had on account of Mrs. Roebling's death and on account of drinking. Immediately after the death of Mrs. Roebling the witness went to Niagara Falls and Ellen went with her. While there she was nearly all the une under the influence of liquor.

Q.—Did she threaten the life of Mrs. Eldridge \* A.—She said she would get drunk and if she met Mrs. Eldridge in the street she would shoot her.

When the witness called on her aunt Ellen would say to her rudely: "What brought you here ! You can't get in."

Q.—Would she kick you out A.—Yes, sir. She would

to her rudely: "What brought you here? You can't get in."

Q. "Would she kick you out? A. "Yes, sir. She would take me by the shoulder and say: "What do you want here?" At such times she was generally under the inflaence of liquor.

Cross-examined the witness said that at her house whiskey and lager heer were kept and Ellen helped herself, drinking three or four times a day. She would take half a glass full of whiskey and then take water.

General Tracy. "I'es, she would take the whiskey straight and then take water.

Mr. Smith. "What do you mean by straight? General Tracy." Don't you know! I gless you do.

The witness said that Ellen would take sometimes a bottle and sometimes a bottle and sometimes a bottle and shalf of beer at a time.

one.

General Tracy. -Dil you have any whiskey on the rain going to Ningara Failst A. -I had one flash for saveling purposes. Ellen drank more than half of it.

denk one.

rarelling purposes. Ellen drank more than half of it. I drank once.

William Carpenter, banker and broker, testified that Mrs. Roebling had transacted business with ato. The plaintiff had called at his effecto get noney on Mrs. Roebling's cheeks. To General Tracy the witness said that he had given sometimes \$1,000 to Ellen and paid out in this way for Mrs. Roebling about \$15,000 a year. Henry Woodlord, of Suspension Bridge, N. Y., testified that he was employed by the American Express Company and that Mrs. Roebling was his wife's sunt. Mrs. Roebling was a digitized, kind, benevolent lady. She would say to him "My son," and "My child." She always used some little pet term to those around her. Ellen ate with the servants when she was at his nonse with Mrs. Roebling. At Ellen's has viait, in February, 1885, he saw her under the influence of honor. Since Mrs. Roebling's death he had called on Ellen once at the Marray Hall irotel, and an meeting her kissed her.

Mrs. Roebling's death he had called on Films once at the
Murray Hill intole, and an meeting her kissed her.
James N. Bail, a lawyer living at No. 30 West Twentysixth-st., deposed that has February or March he talked
with Ellen in regard to her claims against the estate of
Mrs. Roebling. Ellen spoks of her relations with Mrs.
Roebling, told what she had done for her, and said Mrs.
Roebling had said that she would provide for her in her
will. She said that she expected to recover \$20,000 or
\$85,000.

The trial will be continued to-day.

HENRY PARSONS FARNAM'S WILL VOID. Henry Parsons Farnam, an eccentric old bachelor, died in this city in December, 1884, leaving a bachelor, died in this city in December, 1834, leaving a will dated March 7, 1873, by which he bequesthed the bulk of his property to the mother superior of the Little Sisters of the Poor and her successors forever, to be applied to the support of imingest old men. Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, on the application of Amelia L. Faraman, next of km, after hearing testimony, decided that the will must be declared void as the trust created by it is unlawful under the statute against perpetuitles, which forbids suspending absolute ownership for a longer period than two lives in being at the testator's death.

It is related that Mr. Faraman'n his youth was engaged to a beautiful gir who was thrown from her horse and

It is related that Mr. Farnamin his youth was engaged to a beautiful girl who was thrown from het horse and killed. He then vowed that he would never marry. Miss Farnam alleged that he afterward became acquainted with one Mrs. Smithson, a widow, and her two daughters, by whom he was induced to leave the Unitarian Church and to leave his property to a Roman Cathelle institution. At the time of his death he worshipped according to the Hebrew faith.

RITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

The bond for \$200,000 which Chief Judge Davis, of the Surreme Court, directed the defendants to give in the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the suit of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company against the Dank or and Merchants' Telegraph Company, Edward S. Stoses and the United Lines Telegraph Company, to insure the payment of Milrid R. Powers, as trustee of the bond-holders of the Bankers and Merchants' Company, whatever may be adjudged to be due him if it in all be determined that the receiver's certificates, pard by Mr. Stokes at the time of the purchase of the lankers and Merchants' property, are hear less prior to the line of the morteage bo de, his not been excented. Chief Indige Davis pesterdius issued an order dracting the defendants to show cause before himself, the rooms of the Bar Association hext Wednesday why the bond should not be executed at once on the sale of the property set aside.

usiace Barrett yestermy reserved his decision on a motion ansace marrety peacetal resorved in a decision on a morand of a finding waiter s. Johnston, receiver of a Mariee National Bank, from proceeding a suit begun in a Federal courts against Floyd C. Clarkson, to receive entry alleged to no internal surprises by note given to the clark formalist proceedings alleged to no internal surprises by note given to the clark formal surprises of the for

in 1873 John J. Freeman obtained a lean of \$50,000 from the Metropolitan National Bank and gave two notes for \$5,000 and; depositing as collateral 250 shares of the stock the Stad) National Bank of Memphis, Team, the par value which was \$50,000 and the actual value \$50,000. In a tiry J. Roward Earlings, assignee for Freeman, to recover uses come from the Metropolitan National Tank, George J. Georgian companies of the tates in particular to be examined and is to produce the blocks of the bank for examination.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 4 .- In the Court of Appeals day, the Hon, William C. Ruger, C. J., and Associates present, the feellowing business was transacted:
No.441 John Martin and another, appellants, agt the
Tradesmon's Insurance Company, respondent, Argued by
W.H. Echouga Fior appellants, Joseph A Shouely for respon-

ient.

No. 505.—Extra B Wission, respondent, art. Moses Chambertain, appellant. Arxives by B C Thayer and Samuel Hand for oppollant, Joseph A shonly for respondent.

No. 505.—Surva Alinem, appellant art. the Village of Midletowa, respondent. Arxived by T A feed for appell. nt. W V Neith in respondent. Arxived by T A feed for appell. nt. W V Neithing and another, impleaded, appellants, arxived by Joseph A shouly for appellants, Wilson M Powell for the Sepondents.

nts.

Edward D McCarthy, respondent, agt. Robert appellant. Argued by Thomas Allison for appellant

Bouyge, appealant. Argued by Thomas Alison for appealactor of Gore for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for February 5:

74, 77, 81, 82, 87, 91, 99, 103, 104, 105, 107, 112, 114, 115, 119
121, 124, 125, 133, 136, 141, 143.
SUPPEME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-PART II-Adjourned for SUPERMS COURT—CRECUIT—PART L—Before Lawrence, J.—
SUPERMS COURT—CRECUIT—PART L—Before Lawrence, J.—
Nos. 2196, 1758, 2991, 2870, 2635, 1722, 2417, 2197, 2087,
2088, 2898, 2895, 2688, 2690.
Adjourned January term—Before Peckham, J.—Case on—
Adjourned January term—Before Peckham, J.—Case on— 2008, 25 Colored January term Below Parks Adjourned January term Below Parks Adjourned January term Below Andrews, J. SUFREMS COURT—CHECUIT—PART 11.—Before Andrews, J. Defore Beach, J.—

No day calendar.

SUPIRME COURT—CINCUIT—PART III—Before Beach, J.—
Nos. 598, 707, 1603, 1021, 1793, 89 1922, 2019, 1347-5, 109-5, 2579, 1086, 1296, 732, 1297, 1781, 2111, 2112, 2113, 114, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2120.

Adjourned January term—Before Andrews, J.—Case on—
No day calendar. SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART IV.-Before Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 184 478.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Freedman,
J.—Nos. 2917, 13:7, 14:08, 14:09, 1:24, 2013, 77, 122, 14:01,
1411, 481, 1108, 588, 666, 1215, 1246.
COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Before Van Hoesen, J.— ON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART I-Before J. F. Daly. COMMON FIRES THESE TRIBE FROM 1 T-Sector 2 F. 1930; 1.— YOS. 149. 179. 1510; 1291 1191; 229. 421. 531. 1548. 1500, 1500, 220. 1108. 22, 710, 1512, 1447, 759, 1505. 1609. SIT, 1449, 816, 1285, 1013, 1275, 450, 2167, 1137, 1514. COMMON PLEAS—THESE TRIBE—PART 11.—Before Allen, J.— NOS. 1365, 1074, 1482, 1506, 1510, 1406, 1542, 1544, 1544, 1546, 1547, 1547, 1549, 1350, 1561, 1562, 1552, 1564, 1565, 1564, 1567, 1668, 1569, 1560, 1562, 1562, 1568, 1565,

1546, 1546, 1647, 1549, 1550, 1561, 1562, 1553, 1504, 1555, 1556, 1567, 1568, 1559, 1560, 156

THE HARLEM BRIDGE CONTRACT.

A REPORT THAT THE COMMISSIONERS WOULD ANNUL IT-THEY REFUSE TO BE SEEN. It was reported in the City Hall yesterday that the Commissioners of the Harlem River Bridge had

decided at their meeting in the afternoon to annul their contract with the Union Bridge Company for the con-struction of a bridge for \$2.680,000, in view of the statements of Corporation Counsel Lacombe that its legality is a subject of grave doubt. The commissioners had an interview with the Corporation Counsel on Wednesday, but Mr.H.acombe said that as the conversation was unofficial he did not feel at liberty to repeat it. The report that the commissioners went away convinced that they had made a mistake has received wide circulation. It is reported that the Corporation Counsel explained to the commissioners fully why he thought that the courts would be likely to hold that the contract which they had made did not come within the meaning of the act as the Legis'ature passed it, and that he strongly advised them, both on that account and on the grounds of economy and expediency, to reconstruct their arrangements. Later in the afternoon the report took the shape of a statement that the commissioners were preparing a letter to the public, to be given out through the press, which will explain what their reasons were for making the contract with which so much fault is found, and why in view of the the present phase of the question they have resolved to change their plans.

The commissioners met in their extensive rooms in the

new Cotton Exchange Building in the afternoon. One of these rooms is occupied by the chief engineer, Mr. McAlpine. A long room is used for the draughtsmen and of these rooms is occupied by the chief engineer, Mr. McAlpine. A long room is used for the draughtsmen and a smaller one for the secretary, Mr. Niven. In a fourth the commissioners hold their secret and mysterious sessions. The secretary employs two ciecks. One of these sits on a high stool and bites a penholder, while the other site in a low chair and cracks his thombs. They occasionally copy letters on a type writer and run errands. They are both affable and pottle young men. The clerk who sits in the chair is a young man named Patterson. When a Trinusk reporter visited the rooms yesterially he was met by Mr. Patterson, who gravely doubted if the commissioners could be disturbed. Finally he agreed to send in the reporter's card, upon which was written the request that one of the commissioners would kindly see him when convenient. Patterson brought back the cautious message that the commissioners would like to know what the reporter wanted before they could consent to be seen. The reporter wrote out a series of questions asking the commissioners to inform the public if they had annualled or contemplated the annualment of the contract in either of those events, what other kind of contract they had in view; how would they furnish. Those questions were accompanied with the promise of a frainful and expect report and were couched in the most respectful errors.

Mr. Patterson took the questions and was lost for a few minutes in the commissioners private rooms, the walls of which are beautifully ornametical with drawings of the bridge; when were they going to begin work, and what of the rinformation concerning their proper and were couched in the most respectful errors.

Mr. Patterson took the questions and was lost for a few minutes in the commissioners private rooms, the walls of which are beautifully ornametical with drawings of the bridge and pettures of the estates it is expected to raise the value of. He soon came out. Presently the door opene ton a crack and a voice called, "Mr. Patterson took the trains of

WORKING TO HELP PARNELL.

A MEETING AND AN ENTRETAINMENT-SWELLING

The St. Agues Branch of the Irish National evening in the basement of St. Armes

League met last evening in the basement of St. Agnes Church, Forty-thirdest, and Third-ave. Roth men and women crowded the large hal in every part, and the flev. Henry C. M. edown , the present, in opening the meeting delivered a stirring address, impressing on all present who had not yet joined and subsaribed, the necessity of doing set. At the close of the chairman's speech more than a hundred of these present crowded to the secretary's dook to have their names carolied. A considerable sum was added to the amount already collected Ex-senator Ecolesies in a long and cooperit speech sketched the rise of Parnell, which, he sold, was the most remarkable in the history of public men.

At Parepa Hall, Elphy-sixth-st. and Third-ave., a musical and dramath endertainment was given has evening by Branch No. 115 of the League, for the benefit of the Final. The hall, which was densely crowded in a large andience composed of hata exes, was instefully decorated for the cocasion while Irish and American flags, and other appropriate emblems and devices. More than \$200 was resized from the sale of tickens, which will be turned over to the transier of the Manicipal Conneil of the Irish National League.

When P. S. Glimore, whom Engene Kelly introduced at the Hoffman House meeting as having a good frish hame, made known in the course of his speech that he intended giving two concerts at the Madison Square Garlin on February 14 to bein herease the Parnell Parlamentary Fund office Wednesday, at No. 20 Nassaush, and asked Circk Dooley to take the names of those who wished to purchase boxes. Large manners enied and eccured seats in advance. "Let us tell ron," said Mr. Glimore, "that when I first model the idea among my perfessional brettire, the first to stand an asked Circk Dooley to take the names of those who wished to purchase boxes. Large manners enied and eccured seats in advance. "Let us tell ron," said and eccured seats in advance. "Let us tell ron," said and eccured seats in advance. "Let us tell ron," said and eccured sea

By Eugene Kelly.
Henry Wolsh, No. 123 Waverly place...... By Francis Higgins. By Francic Higgins.

Henry McCloskey, No. 59 Liberty at Collected at John McGeary's restaurant, No. 26 Walker M. D. Hunt, No. 408 East Eighty sixth at F. J. Shaughness, No. 21 Wess Fifty Sixth at John Hogan, No. 351 East Fifty secondard Miss Mc Jonough, No. 1,622 Park ave

From thirty three bard working men of Long Island
City.....

LELAND STANFORD ON MORMONISM.

Quoted by "Gath" in The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Mormonis have served a useful purpose in tids country, and they have their virtues. I had a talk with John Taylor, their President, and some of the ir leading men not long ago, and I told them that they would have to get rid of polygamy; that it was against the prejudices of our people and their example, and that we were all persuaded that one wife was all that one man count afford to support, and that while I sympathized with them for their frugality and hardships, they must stop this practice, leat some migny overtake them.

The Edmands till bears hard upon families which have existed in the past. Here is a Mormon with two or three families, and he must go to fall if he lives in polygamy; whereas the public ophilon of his own community considers him a coward if he abandons either of his families. I do not think they are making polygamous marriages out there now, and there should have been consideration made for the old families already established. But this matter becomes largest at a distance. In my opinion polygamy will die out left to natural causes.

causes.

SHALL THE PRESIDENT BE PRESSED FURTHER! Washington durate to The Boston Advertiser.

One of the leaning New-England Senators, not a member of the committee, said to-day: "I think we have made all we want to out of this, and put the President in an uncomfortable position. The next step is to summon Mr. Garland before the Judiciary Committee. He will come, and, of course, refuse to produce the papers. Then the matter must drop, as the Senate cannot commit him to jail. Suppose it did, old Judge Merrick would grant a writ of habeas corpus, and we could not keep him locked up. That is as far as we can zo. I shall do what the Republicans generally think best, but I think we have carried on point already, which was to show the insincerity of the President's declaration that no officials would be removed save for cause."

CLEVELAND AND VOORHEES IN EIGHTY-EIGHT.
Washington Letter to the Philadelphia Ingelier
It is common talk in Washington that Mr.  THE CIVIL CODE.

VIEWS OF THE BENCH AND BAR.

"THE TRIBUNE" CANVASS OF 1884 RECALLED. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: When the proposed Field Civil Code, which has again been introduced as a Senate bill, was before the Legislature in February, 1884, The TRIBUNE made a comprehensive canvass among the prominent lawyers and judges of the State, to ascertain as nearly as possible their sentiments upon codification of com-mon law in general, and upon Mr. Field's work in par-SUPHRIER COURT—CRECUT—PART IV.—Before Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 1898, 1:208, 1:251, 2:06, 2731, 1630, 1754, 1855, 1194,
422, 1406, 1:29, 1:445, 1:294, 1848, 647, 711, 1354, 1625, 895,
1271, 1026, 1:29, 1:242, 781,
SUPRROGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, S.—238, Will of
Charles Green wood, 11 a. m. will of John Geddes 1:30 p. m.
SUPERROGATE'S COURT—REMEAR TERM—Before Neelywise, C.J.
Trims and O'Gorman, J.—Nos. 18, 20, 23, 24, 23, 31, 33, 35,
37, 28, 40, 41, 42, 33, 344.
SUPRROG COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Ingraham, J.—
SUPRROG COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Ingraham, J. charge of the execution of this undertaking, I know that the inquiry was intended to be made, in accordance with your instructions, as thereach and impartial as possi ble. There seems to be no reason for supposing that the result does not still fairly represent the sentiment of

the beach and bar of the State upon the subject. This canvass of THE TRIBUNE, however, recently been referred to by journals and individuals that are advocating the Pield Code as being an argument in their favor. An examination of the figures published two years ago will scarcely sustain this claim. The number who declared themselves in favor of codification of the common law was 640; the number opposed to codification was 569. Those in favor of the Field Civil Code numbered 364; those opposed to it, 644. Thus, while there were more sistaining collideation in general than opposed to 1, the majority of those who did not think well of the Field Coie over its supporters was large. In fact, there were more who doctared against it than in favor of codification in general.

The question now before the Legislature is not whether common law codification is a good thing or whether a civil code should be enacted, but whether this particular attempt by Mr. Field at codification should be adopted. It may fairly be conceded that there is a pretty even di-vision of opinion among competent persons as to the wisdom and practicability of codification. But that any

It may fairly be conceded that there is a pretty even division of opinion among competent nersons as to the wisdom and practicability of codification. But that any very large proportion of them believe in the proposed Field Code and want it to become a law there is no satisfactory proof to show. Certainly first Thieten's canvass among lawyers did not show it.

Furthermore, aside from the mere weight of numbers, the preponderance of influential and competent opinion proved to be against Mr. Fleid's work. A re-examination of Tine Thieten's issue of February 25, ISS4, will prove very interesting upon this point. Justices, Potter and Pratt appear to be the only judges of the shurement of the total general wager 8 wayse is the most eliment lawyer who favors it and he says that "the only proper way to bring a new code into force is to enact; one or two years in advance of its taking effect." On the other side stand such opinions as the following from Prestaing Justice Noah Davis: "Any attempt at codification must be injurious and will lead to increased litigation and enormous expense in the effort so to constitue statutes as to apply them to new questions and confreversies. The Field Code is specially obnowing to these objections; make the conflicting construction and certain to be the cause of a great volume of judicial interpretation more geomicial and embarrassing than the common law cen-not be codified." The present Culef Judge of the Common Freak, Richard L. Larremore, thought that "such an arranginent of the law would not need emercedee which are bound to arise in the administration of judicial more face of the City Court, deciares that he opposes the Field code." Occasion the endought per parts of the Report of the Report

of the proposed measure, but the above will be sufficient to pred the general tenure of the opinions that The Frincest published two years ago.

I netieve that there are many like my-acif, particularly among the younger members of the bar, who have studied Mr Field's work with great interest and propound admiration for its compiler as the author of one of the meat extraordinary productions of our times; but who join with those who are not lawyers in thinking that enduent jurists are the most competent persons to decide the question whether that work should be enacted into an above are current in their opinions, then the Legislature will do one of the greatest acts of wrong and injustice to the people of the state of it enact the Field Civil Code.

Very expectificty.

Men Tock, Jan. 27, 18-16.

AS TO SILVER

To the Editor of The Tribune. SECT On the silver question THE TRIBUNE the value of other rotomodities. The result has been commodities, which depression, as a failing market always does, has restricted trade and brought great harliships upon debtors. It requires an increasingly large amount of labor or of the products of labor to get results of this marked appreciation in the value of gold; tenuis of this marked appreciation in the value of source in tenus to indicate or diminsh the intensity of the cheer of that appreciation. This office of sover this trace fully the code of maintaining a double atmost one mode acting is a check upon any disturbance arise. From scarcity or speculative manipulation of the other. It is a pairtoic unity to amputy the circumstant of elever money, as thereby the decounds upon the fellower money, as thereby the decounds upon the fellower money, as thereby the decounds upon the fellower money as the respect to the decounds.

Now ENGLANCES.

MORALITY OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 10, 1856.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sta: I hope you will excuse my criticising Salesmen" in to-tay's paper, especially after the many Selesmen "In to clar's parser, especially after the many complimentary expressions in it about the frateraity. The very practical and sensible views expressed as to the licenses system in some parts of the country will be read with pleasure by every travelling man, but as to the supposed in nor dity of their conduct in other respects and its being at all peculiar or incident to their occupation. I think they will feel like professing against it. After some thirden year experience "on the road," I will state as a fact coming under my concervation that no travelling man whom hobits and morals are had can continue for any length or time in that occupation. The drummer's "time is tea valuable to before and his employers take spent in the pursuit of vice. Perhaps act is a certain extent responsible for the previdence of the last road and shown experiences as gotting they say is not to be taken hierally any more than the usual extravagance of our American Besides this view of it I would call your attention to the fact that there are many men who are remarked in the pressure of fact. New men "on the road" very offer tails too much, but every thing they say is not to be taken hierally any more than the usual extravagance of our American techniques.

Besides this view of it I would call your attention to the fact that there are many men who are remarked in the pressure of the delivered as commercial travellers, who, if their characters were investigated, would turn out to be simply trands travelling under false colors. I have been approached by homes electors, gain left, and of the construction to the force of the covering of some shorts and prices enjoyed an advance of last weakened, lost the answers to an our backet cosed steady at the consent of the covering of some shorts and prices enjoyed an advance of the teacher of the covering of some shorts and prices enjoyed an advance of the covering of some shorts and prices enjoyed an advance of the covering of some shorts and prices enjoyed an advance of the covering of s complimentary expressions in it about the frateraity. continue for any leasts of time in that occupation. The "drammer's" time is to valuable to benself and his employers to be spent in the pursuit of vice. Perhaps he is to account of vice. Perhaps he is to a certain extent responsible for the previous of the least of the least of a losseness of talk which is enfort unately taken too cariously. By listeners and not congruized as more in the mature of persiliage. Other in materials of fact. New men "on the road" very offer talk too much, but every thing they say is me to be taken interaity any more time the usual extravagance of our American himorists so taken.

Besides this view of it. I would call your attention to the fact that there are many men, who are created as commercial travellers, who, if their characters were investigated, would turn out to be samply grands travelling under false colors. I have been approached by honce steerer, gamelets and conflexes one unwashave tried to rain themselves of as "dufomers" upon me unsuccessfull, but who might deceive others who are not members of the craft tite myself and who could not deceive business men after five minutes conversation.

New York Jan. 24, 1886.

New-York, Jan. 24, 1886.

A BANK HALF-HOLIDAY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am an old reader of THE TRIBUNE and rejoice in almost everything it advocates, and like other 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' am particularly gratifled with its advocacy of the Saiurday halfholiday movement; therefore I feel I can except to your suggestions of to-tay without offending.
In your editorial of this date you seem to think the

time is not ripe to appeal for legislation to aid the object that is being so widely discussed. I assure you lyamong others interested, were grievously disappointed in taking upour TRIBUNE the morning after the organization of the Legislature and not finding a single bill introduced to legalize or make Saturday a bank half-holiday. Your views as expressed to-day do not tend to help a very views as expressed to any uo not tend to help a very large number of men who stand at their desks, day in and year out, poring over ledgers, whose day's work is not limited to certain hours but until it is complete, be it 4 p. m. or 10 p. m., and who certainly deserve some con. sideration. Have you ever estimated the vast number of workers employed in banks, trust companies, exchanges, banking and broker houses, insurance companies, etc., etc.! The number at this cod of the State alone would reach far into the thousands, and they are men who are under a constant strain and to whom the rest and recreation of Saturday after aconot through the year would be of incalculable good; but without the help of legislation in making Saturday after 12 m. a bank holiday not an exchange, or dependency or tiete, will close their doors before the urual hour; in fact they can't. Consequently this great army which I tava only partially enumerated, though a minurity as distinguished from the arrisans and wage-workers in factories, shops, etc., whom this movement seems particularly dosigned to help, are precluded from any of the proposed benefits.

Now the writer hereof admits he is as selfish as humanity is prone to be, but he has divested himself of that changes, banking and broker houses, lusurance com-

frailty so far as this is concerned, and firmly believes the majority to whose claims you are lending your great efforts will not be permanently benefited until the banks, to which almost everybody is trioutary, are authorized by law to close their doors at 12 m. Saturdays. Very respectfully yours.

See Fork, Jan. 25, 1886.

THE ORANGE GROVES NOT HURT MUCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune . SIR: Your article in THE TRIBUNE of January 19 headed, "Florida's Disaster," in which you draw a very gloomy picture of the Florida orange industry both now and in the future, is coupled with so many state-ments wholly unwarranted by facts that I respectfully ask you to give me space in your columns to correct in some measure its effect. To date I have not seen reported by our State press a single instance of a scaring orange tree having died or been seriously hurt by the lase cold speit. I have personally inspected many hundred bearing trees in this vicinity and have not found one with bark cracked or showing any symptoms of injury. Besides the loss of fruit now on the trees the damage done to bearing trees will be very little. The young trees set out in grove have not suffered to the extent first supposed, while the nerserymen who immeextent first supposed, while the hirserymen who hunder dilately after the freeze were reported to have lost their entire stocks in nursery, are daily coming forward with offers of unajured trees for saile. This favorable condition of our trees is doubtless owing to the fact that previous cold specis this winter had driven the sab all down, preparing the tree to withstand without mjury a great degree of gold. Another cause which greatly alleviated the effect of the freeze was the favorable weather (very cloudy) we had immediately after it and during the time the trees were thawing out. Your statement that "the best of pleked oranges will reach half a milion boxes" is an error. On the contrary sill omages pieked prior to the freeze are saved and selling at this date for high prices. I very much doubt if there are lost 250,000 loxes in the State and certainly the loss of this fruit is the greatest part of our disaster, either present or prospective. What the effect will be on next year's crop is uncertain, but in 1876 the thermometer reached 22° and the trees and their leaves, and the following season they have an unprocelentedly large crop. If it shall be proved, as I am confident it will, that our croves are not materially injured even when the thermometer registers below 20°, will not "that cautious and simid capital" you speak of flow into the state in greater volume than ever formats. diately after the freeze were reported to have lost their the State in greater volume than ever I Georgebown, rla., Jan. 22, 1886. Thomas Hind.

AMERICAN AND INGIAN WHEAT.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4 .- At the meeting of the New-Jersey Board of Agriculture Taesday Thomas H. Dudley, the president, in his address said concerning

Indian wheat:

I will refer again to the subject of India wheat, which I discussed a year ago. The creat difficulty in India has been in the cost of transporting the wheat to the ports of subjunct. The price has been about double from Delhi to Bomisay, a distance of 822 miles by rail, what it is from Change to New York, a distance of 911 miles.

But the cost have been somewhat reduced. The price of farm labor in India is from 6 to 7 cents of our money per day. The laborers feed themselves on these wages, the railrosal facilities are being increased, which will open up large tracts of rich, cheap lands, equal in fertility to any we have for wheat culture, and which hereintry to any we have for wheat culture, and which hereintry is a facilities at the reason why in the very hear faiture they will not produce double the quantity of wheat they are now producing. This finia wheat can be find down in the Ludon and Laverpool markets at seventy dive conts per busile, which is lower than our farmers can do it. This toda wheat can be brought to Nea-York by way of the ance Canal for eighty cents, and but for our protessive duty of twenty coats per busile, it could be laid down there at that price. With the day added it can be now pinced in New-York at one dollar per busile). Our farmers should note these facis and take steps to protect themselves. As noniters now stand they cannot expect deter prices than they now receive, uness a had barvest, a familie in India, or a desolating war should intervene to put them up.

DIFFICULTIES OF SUGAR-MAKING.

St. Louis, Feb. 4.-The seventh annual convention of the National Cane Growers' association met Agriculture, president of the association, presided and E. W. Deming, of Indiana acted as secretary. Colonel Cotman in his annual address pointed out the difficulty in sugar manufacture to be the great waste of material by imperfect extraction from the cane, imperfect purifi-cation, and by semin. He suggested greater economy in the process and cave an interesting history of the growth of sugar-making and the improvements in machinery up to the present time expressing the hope that Congress would make appropriations for certain necessary experi-

would make appropriations for certain necessary experiments.

W. P. Clements, of Storling, Kan, reported an increased yield in his part of the country over previous
years. Charles Kancis, of Verde, III., made seventeen
florwand togreds of syrup bast season as compared with
eight thousand barries the precising year. Professors
Storenson and Parkinson, of Kancus, and other members
spoke about different pracesses. Dr. H. W. Wier, of
the Agriculiu at Department, advised the double miling
and extracting all the pulse the cane would yield. The
convention will contained two days.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 4.-The chemist at the college in this city has completed the chemical analysis of a can of baking powder used by Mrs. Mar-Garretson and his wife were taken sick after using the powder, the wife dying after a short liness. The chemist found sixty one grains of areans in the can from which Mrs. Garretson had used some. The coroner's investigation showed that the seal of the can was unbroken when the can was uproclassed. The poison and have been just in the can after it left the dealers' hands, but by whom a not known. The affair has created much excitement at Williamsport.

TO ESTABLISH A CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 4.-In the Senate yesat odes with its Western subscribers. A tearked | terday Mr. Santeer, of Carroll County, introduced a offi to incornerate the American College of the Roman

MR. HERMAN TO SETTLE WITH HIS CREDITORS. G. G. Herman, the Brondlyn Civil Service | Ch Commissioner, who aunounced to the Pralace Exchange on Wednesday his inability to meet his increantice onlygations, yestering applied to the managers for the privileges of the floor to effect settlements. The chain of John J. Ferris for \$750 against the College Point Brewery, of which Mr. Herman was one of the owners, is not admitted as one of the chains to be settled.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

PEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS. Generally better markets were the result of the desimes in gram at the Produce Exchange yestertakeng 32,000 bushels of wheat and 72,000 bushels of your remarks as to commercial travellers in the con-cluding part of the editorial article on "Travelling hammering but the bulls receiving some support through the influence of a decrease shown in the amount of grain on passage to the Continent. At

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Critcago, Feb. 4 (Special).—Pilisbury, the millionaire miller, was on the floor to-day. The market was weak at the opening and the May option sold down to 83% cents. It was the gossip that Pillsbury took hold and bought at this figure. While the gossip was going around the market firmed up nearly a cent a bushel in short order, and gave color to the talk. Pillsbury is the leader of the Manneapolis crowd which made so much money on the short side of wheat a month ago, and which is supposed to be losing not a little money on "long" side of it just now. There was an at Loritative lowering of the price at Minneapolis yesterday by the association of two cents a bushel. There was a break of 30 cents a barrel in pork that took the break away from the outsiders who had caught on to There was a break of 30 cents a barrel in pork that took the break away from the outsiders who had caught on to it within the last few days. The decrease in the amount of wheat adoat and a report which said that twenty-one boat loads of wheat had been taken at Baitimore made the afternoon board strong. The close was: \$45,2514e for May wheat; 404s for May corn; \$175e for May eats; \$11.35 \pi \$11.37 \pi for May pork; \$6.27 \pi for May latt. \pi Puts" on May wheat this afternoon sold at \$44e \pi cails" at \$52e. The receipts to-day were 38 cars of wheat, 154 cars of corn, 152 cars of oats, and 25,000 head of logs.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCES. Boston, Feb. 4, 1886. Yesterday, To-day, ny .... 161 161 Xesterlav, To-dav,
A.& Ton, 187A, 125%, 125
A.& Ton, Let 7s, 124
A.& To R. Let 7s, 124
A.& To R. Let 7s, 124
A.& To R. Let 7s, 124
Bestone Albany, 189
Bestone Bestone Albany, 189
Bestone Bes 20 6 26

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. FEB. 4. THE GENERAL LIST. ACTUAL SALES.

ing. Hig't Low't nat. Bat A'g'd sold.

| Detail Report | Detail Repor D& RG and DC Total sales .....

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S 4s Coupon 1997 ...... 55,000 ......

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS. Louisians consol 78 stamped 48 N J C Adjmt | Stamped 48 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Main Line 10,000 ...... 86 | Norfolk & W imp & Ext 6s Continental Bank 17..... 113 kg Atlan & Pac Welly 1 st Continental Hank | 10,000 | 86 | 1mp & Ext 6s | 17 | 113 | 10,000 | 86 | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 19,000 87 29,000 93% 5,009 37% 8 answs Pacific 1st ecosol 4,000 38% 4,000 193 40,000 193 15,000 102% 15,000 102% 15,000 102% 15,000 102% 5,000 334 8 2010 18t consol 10,000 1024 15,000 1025 5,0 Keokuk & Des M's 

SALES AT THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETRO LEUM EXCHANGE

STOCKS. Open High Low Clos Shared ing. est. est ing soil BONDS.

MINING STOCKS. 

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4, 1886. The Benton Consolidated Mining Company has levied an assessment of 15 cents per share.

The Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company has declared a dividend of 30 cents per share.

The Ophir Mining Company has levied an assessment of 30 cents per share.

The Manhattan Mining Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents per share.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKA

dend of 25 cents per share.

The Plymouth Consolidated Mining Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents per share.

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Bid. Asked. 48 4 49 45 46 32 32 4 53 9 33 934 354 33 864

THURSDAY, Feb. 4-P. M. To-day's stock market furnished additional evidence of a growing confidence in the commercial and financial situation. The room traders are not buyers of stocks be advance, with a fair aggregate of transactions, despite the "bearish" proclivities of a majority of professional speculators. Till after midday the market was buoyans without excitement, although sales for realization of profits were continuous and large. Late in the day there was a smaller demand for stocks and prices sagged off sufficiently to encourage an attack upon values, and in the last hour they were hammered down from 1 to 2 per cent, but the decline brought in fresh buyers and a partial recovery followed. The de cline was aided by the discovery that the transfer books of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company had closed yesterday for the annual election on February 23, as was alleged and generally was believed, without notice or advertisement. At the company's office it is stated that notice of the closing of the books was sent to the Stock Exchange on January 29, and that it was advertised in The Builetin and Commercial Advertiser. There is more in the reports about the proposed reorganpanies upon a basis of harmony than appears on the surface. Probably some of the schemes which have been published are little more than the imaginations of the writers; but that there is a probability that matters have approached a crisis where the property may be adjusted to a basis of actual earning capacity rather than to that of an ever-increasing debt, and therefore no longer bels threatened danger to the stability of all other properties engaged in the same business, there is little reason to doubt. Now Reading Railroad promises to follow the line marked out by the West Shore Railroad organization. Under all other schemes proposed, every one of which contemplated an increase of Reading debt, Reading stock always "bouned," because the proposition was to give it a new lease of life; but with all the talk of the last few days Reading stock has remained dormant at nominal figures. The movers in the present proposed plans have no use for Reading stock or its junior bonds. It is too early to say that the scheme will be carried out, but it is in hands that lately have not failed of complete success. Reading's necessities reduced to a point, where it can receive and transport coal for a profit instead of for the sole purpose of getting in hand all the ready cash or ne-gotiable bills receivable possible, will prove a great boon gotiable bills receivable possible, will prove a great boon to the other coal companies and be of benefit to the general transportation problem. Nothing so much injures the trade of a solvent dry-spools merchant as the bankrupt stock of a near neighbor. The stock market, however, is somewhat unsettled by the rapid advances in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; a fear exists that a sudden decline of 5w6 percent in that stock would hurt the general market. To-day after rising from 1274 to 131 it easily went back to 128-5, and it might as well have gone to 125. That is, after such a rapid advance—from 11934 last Saturday evening—a decline of 6 percent on aspeculative realizations should not occasion any surprise, and it is questionable if a further decline of the 3½ per cent would have affected the general market more than did the 2½ per cent which it did so down; after all it closed at 129½—2½ per cent higher than last evening. Canada Southern and Cestral of New-dersey were off 14 per cent. The other final changes were about evenly divided between gains and losses within a range of 1 per cent. The market closed somewhat feverish but in good form.

Government bonds were strong with the special feature the demand for the 4s, the bids for which were an ½ per cent higher. Annexed are the closing quotations:

tions:

U. S. 4 ks 1891, reg 111 5111 4 U. S. cur. 6s 1896. 128
U. S. 4 ks 1891, reg 111 5111 4 U. S. cur. 6s 1896. 128
U. S. 4 ks 1891, reg. 112 ks 122 4 U. S. cur. 6s 1887. 130 7
U. S. 48 1997, reg. 124 ks 124 8 U. S. cur. 6s 1898. 133 4
U. S. 4s 1897, con. 124 ks 124 8 U. S. cur. 6s 1899. 135 4
U. S. 5 percents. 1.10 4
U. S. cur. 0s 1895. 126 State bonds were dull : Louisiana stamped 4s were of State bonds were dail; Louisians Stamped 48 were of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at 73. Tennessee compromises were up \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at 63 and North Carolina 6; 1918, sold at 117 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 116 \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Of city hank stocks, Corn Exchange sold (20) at 185, New York National (10) at 110 and Continental (17) at 113 \$\frac{1}{2}\$. The market for railway bomis was less active and in some instances there were small casements in Ruires,

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN. Number of miles 1884, 326 480 Fourta week in Jan 823,575 823,550 Jan. 1 to Jan. S1. 69,705 72,605 BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG. NEW-YORK CITY AND NORTHERN, Jan. 1 to Jan. 31....... 1885. 1886. Difference, \$28.827 \$37,312 Inc. \$8.426 ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Total Lines owned ...\$10,942,928 \$10,478,443 \$10,114,374 Leased Lines in Iowa: Dubuque and S. C. R. R. 911,630 924,347 1.024,542 10'a Fails and S. C. R. R. 628,529 662,642 616,077 Cetar Fails and M. R. R. 140,177 126,402 Total Iowa Division. \$1.678,436 \$1,712,391 \$1,767,529

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

United States Government and other desirable SECURITIES

All stocks and bonds listed on the New-York Stock
Exchange bought and sold on commission for cash.
Deposit accounts received and interest allowed
on monthly balances subject to draft at sight. HARVEY FISK & SONS,

INVESTORS.

28 Nassau-st., New-York,